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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE FIRE MARSHAL

FOR THE PROVINCE OF

NEW BRUNSWICK

STATISTICS, 1962

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TO HIS HONOUR,
THE HONOURABLE J. LEONARD O'BRIEN, P.C.
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

May it please Your Honour:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Fire Marshal, Province of New Brunswick, for the calendar year ending December 31st, 1962.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS J. ROBICHAUD, Q.C.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

101-05166/

HON. LOUIS J. ROBICHAUD, Q.C.,

Attorney-General,
Province of New Brunswick,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Sir:—

Pursuant to Section 5 of the Fire Prevention Act, 1952, I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Fire Marshal for the year ending December 31st, 1962.

The recorded Fire Losses in New Brunswick compiled from Adjusted Reports received at this Office during the year are placed at $3,155,172, caused by 1,972 fires, as compared with a loss of $3,667,612, caused by 2,081 in 1961, a decrease of $512,440 in the total loss, with a decrease in the number of fires recorded of 109. The report shows a decrease of $94,657 in the Insured Loss and a decrease of $417,783 in the Uninsured Loss, an improvement of interest to every citizen of this Province.

Table No. 1 is as previously shown. No new Communities or Municipalities were added during the year.

Table No. 2 contains an analysis of the number of fires and losses as related to individual causes.

Table No. 3 contains an analysis of the number of fires and losses in the various occupancy classifications.

Table No. 4 contains a summary of losses as they are related to both occupancy classification and cause of fire.

Table No. 6 Population figures shown here are taken from the official 1961 Census.—Per Capita Losses are also shown here. It will be noted that the lowest recorded Per Capita Loss was .02, while the highest was $52.27. The Provincial Per Capita Loss for 1962 is $5.39 as compared with $6.27 for 1961, a reduction of $ .88 per Capita.

Table No. 7 shows that the fire waste in this Province for the past ten year period amounted to $35,678,657 with $9,636,911 not being covered by insurance.

Table No. 8 Shows that 23 fires with a loss of $20,000 or over, caused a total loss of $1,190,468, a decrease of 1 in the number of fires in this group and a loss decrease of $754,331 as compared with the 1961 total of $1,944,799. Three of these fires show individual losses of over $100,000 for a total of $509,777. Two of the three occurred in dual Mercantile Occupancies and one in a Saw Mill. The largest individual loss suffered in the Province during 1962 occurred in a Saw Mill at Millerton, Northumberland County, total loss $219,517.

Table No. 9 This Table lists losses $25.00 and under. Although included as regular fires for accurate record purposes these losses are actually known as "nuisance fires" resulting chiefly from Careless Smoking, the damage being to Household Effects and personal articles such as clothing. Unfortunately, the necessity of recording such losses adds greatly to our number of fires. This year a total of 316 fires occurred out of the over-all total of 1,972, although the loss is only $5,762.

Table No. 10 shows 23 recorded fatalities for the year 1962 as compared with 22 for 1961, an increase of 1. These are distributed as follows — 3 men, 4 women and 16 children. This Table also shows 40 persons injured — 10 men, 5 women and 25 children, an increase of 25 over 1961, or a combined total of 63 Fire Casualties for the year 1962 as compared with 37 for 1961, an increase of 26. The causes are clearly defined and indicate in most cases extreme carelessness and indifference to well advertised and publicized safety practices.

Table No. 2 shows that of the losses from known causes, the highest sustained was Heating Equipment and Installations caused by 546 fires and a loss of $1,078,835, which includes Chimneys, Flues, Pipes, etc. The loss from Electrical Origin comes second highest with 259 fires recorded and a total loss of $791,864, as compared with 264 fires and a loss of $869,031 for the year 1961, this represents a reduction of 5 in the number of fires and $77,167 in the loss from the previous year. The loss from fires of Unknown Origin comes third highest with 192 fires recorded and a loss of $687,033, an increase in the number of fires of 14 and a decrease in the property loss over 1961 of $46,332. Smoking and Smokers carelessness were responsible for 608 fires, with a loss of $172,666. Children playing with Matches and careless handling of Matches caused 61 fires with a loss of $51,747. Losses from 63 fires caused to Unrodded Buildings by Lightning, caused a loss of $20,304. Under Petroleum Products, Blow Torches and Welding Torches, 20 fires are recorded with a loss of $96,275, while improper handling and storage of Petroleum Products caused 36 fires, the loss amounted to $36,078.

Table No. 3 shows that in Protected areas 845 Dwelling fires caused a loss of $358,246, and Unprotected areas accounted for 660 fires with a loss of $873,634, which includes losses to Farm Dwellings of $112,976. All other types of occupancies with their respective losses are listed in detail in this Table. It is noted that School fires decreased by 9 as compared with the 1961 figures. The total for 1962 is 8. The total loss for 1962 is shown at $7,853 as compared with $16,557 for 1961, a decrease of $8,704.

FIRE LOSSES GENERALLY

The detailed Statistics contained in this report do not require a great deal of explanation, they indicate that there has been nothing new added to the cause of fires. The element of human carelessness is still very evident. Homes and dwellings are still the hardest hit, for instance, out of our Provincial total of 1,972 fires, 1,505 occurred in homes. The same thing applies to our fatalities, children are the hardest hit, a total of 16 out of 23. Two fires took the lives of 10 of these children, both in homes, 5 in each case. It is also interesting to note that 14 persons were injured in one fire, 12 of them children, which accounts to a great extent for our increase in the number of persons injured.

I cannot speak out too strongly against Kerosene or any Petroleum excellerent being used to light or bolster fires especially in the rural areas where solid fuel is still largely used for heating and cooking. Our children will continue to be killed in their homes by fires and explosions caused by this careless and unnecessary practice until the parents themselves discontinue it entirely.

In spite of the very substantial decrease in fires caused by the misuse and abuse of electricity it still remains one of the greatest causes of fire in our Province. With the constant adding to the heavy load already carried by old buildings wired years ago before the advent of appliances and gadgets this can be expected. Inadequate wiring and other abuses of electrical energy accounts for approximately 80% of all electrical fires. We once again strongly recommend that a Provincial Electrical Inspection Service be inaugurated using the Canadian National Electrical Code as the installation standard.

Every effort was made during the year to extend our Fire Prevention Education Programme in all its forms.—Much was accomplished.—The use of Television as a means of getting our message across to the public was increased and will be continued during 1963. The need for increased efforts on the part of all concerned in this very important phase of our work, especially in our Schools and with our youth, is very evident. There is a great and open field here for safety minded Service Clubs and Organizations to assist us in this work and their active participation is solicited. "Fire Prevention" is everybodys business and there is a part to be played by every citizen of our Province. Fire Safety must be given its proper place in any safety programme aimed at educating and protecting our citizens.

School Fire Safety and Fire Safety in Hospitals and other institutions continued to receive special attention and results have been excellent with no

fires of any consequence occurring in any of our Institutions, including our Private Nursing Homes, Homes for Senior Citizens, etc. Our Hospital Safety Programme continued during the year and includes special lectures at many of our Hospitals and Institutions and the organizing of emergency evacuation programmes, special training of Staff personnel and special lectures at Teachers' College and Student Nurses Training Schools.

Once again I urge all Municipal Governments and their Fire Officials to recognize Fire Prevention as a most important part of their fire protection services and enter more energetically into this well proven and fully recognized modern system of reducing their Communities fire waste by simply "Fighting Fires Before They Start By Removing The Cause". Much has been accomplished in the last few years in this respect but much more needs to be done and can be accomplished in the years ahead by co-operative efforts on the part of all concerned.

The Provincial per capita fire loss decreased during 1962 from $6.27 to $5.39. At the Municipal level the lowest per capita loss recorded was .02 while the highest was $52.27. Many Communities, however, enjoyed substantial decreases. It would be interesting to compare these decreases and relate them with the Communities that have active Fire Prevention Programmes and make provision, including funds, for this purpose in their fire protection Budget estimates.

When we consider the Canadian Fire Loss figures for 1962 recently released by the Dominion Fire Commissioner amounted to a combined total of $122,239,958, caused by 83,259 fires, with 602 fatalities, 260 of them children, and compare them with our Provinces loss of $3,155,172, and 23 fatalities, our favourable position can readily be seen, in fact, in the past two years our fire losses decreased by $1,612,884, this, in spite of our increase in population and the great increase in the number of buildings.

I extend to the parents, families and relatives of our citizens where fire disasters have struck, my sincere and hearfelt sympathy. To those of us that have been fortunate enough to be spared this heartbreak I say study the Statistics in this report, especially the causes of these fires, and resolve to make every effort to prevent a re-occurrence of such disasters. Although we can and have by legislation and regulation control over places of public assembly, schools, hospitals, institutions, places of amusements, etc. the home the greatest of all institutions is, to a great extent, beyond such legislation, and it is up to ourselves as parents and citizens to see that they are free from the well known and widely publicized fire hazards that are shown so clearly in the Statistical Tables of this report.

New Brunswick now has a total of 95 organized Fire Departments, 90% of these are volunteer. We have an estimated 375 paid Firemen and 1,950 Volunteers, men from every walk of life who are giving freely of their time, skills, and in many cases money in the service of our citizens. New Brunswick owes a great debt of gratitude to these unselfish defenders of our lives and property. Much has been done to improve the lot of our Volunteer Firemen. Recent amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act which brought them under the protection of this Act and its benefits filled a long felt need. We shall continue to work in their interest at all times. A constant study of their greatest needs is being carried out by National Committees, a number of them under the Chairmanship of your Fire Marshal, and reports and recommendations being prepared for submission to Governments at various levels.

The usual interest, membership and active participation was maintained during the year in various National and International organizations felt necessary for the more efficient operation of your Fire Marshal's Branch.—Various Courses and Schools were attended by our Staff with good results. Recommendations were made during the year which we trust will result in a greater degree of efficiency in the Provinces Civil Defence and Emergency Fire Services and the organization in co-operation with Civil Defence and Emergency Measures Organization of a trained Auxiliary Fire Service to augment our regular Departments in the event of a National emergency or major peacetime conflagration or disaster.

No changes were made in the Fire Marshal's Staff during the year. It still stands at a total of seven, consisting of the Fire Marshal, Senior Deputy Fire Marshal, three Deputy Fire Marshals, and two female employees consisting of one Secretary who is also in charge of Statistical Records and one Clerk Stenographer.

In conclusion, Sir, I wish to express appreciation of the support and co-operation received from all Government Departments, Insurance Companies, Insurance Adjusters, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Municipal Police Forces, the Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau, the N. B. Board of Underwriters and all others with whom we have the pleasure to work. The splendid friendly co-operative relations existing between this Department and all Fire Chiefs and members of their Departments continued throughout the year. To my loyal and efficient Staff I extend my sincere thanks for a job well done. We look back on a year of accomplishment and look forward to a year of still greater effort in all the many and varied duties we perform.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. STURGEON,
Fire Marshal.

Fredericton, N. B.
March 1st, 1963.

TABLE No. 1

Showing the number of fires in the Province of New Brunswick, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the year 1962

COUNTY	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Uninsured Loss
ALBERT COUNTY	17	$ 14,070	$ 9,070	$ 5,000
Albert Village	1	96	96	
Alma	2	682	682	
Coverdale	10	3,770	2,270	1,500
Hillsboro	1	75	75	
Riverside	2	4,612	2,112	2,500
CARLETON COUNTY	61	112,168	97,259	14,909
Bath	4	1,847	1,847	
Bristol	2	1,662	1,662	
Centreville	2	136	136	
Florenceville	6	2,099	1,699	400
Hartland	5	2,789	2,789	
Woodstock	26	72,499	56,855	15,644
CHARLOTTE COUNTY	24	29,177	22,177	7,000
Milltown	3	477	477	
St. Andrews	1	27	27	
St. George	3	1,243	1,243	
St. Stephen	5	5,456	5,102	354
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	106	361,419	241,719	119,700
Bathurst	60	62,290	47,836	14,454
Caraquet	9	3,955	3,955	
Grand Anse				
Shippegan	8	25,823	20,789	5,034
South Bathurst	4	19,549	17,385	2,164
Tracadie	16	14,129	14,129	
KENT COUNTY	22	186,494	122,281	64,213
Buctouche	2	352	352	
Harcourt				
Rexton	1	35	35	
Richibucto	7	33,151	26,592	6,559
St. Louis de Kent				
KINGS COUNTY	42	100,830	93,394	7,436
Apohaqui	1	1,000	500	500
Fair Vale	4	5,229	4,929	300
Hampton Station				
Hampton Village	1	45	45	
Havelock	1	25	25	
Norton	2	98	98	
Pamdenec	2	1,105	1,105	
Penobsquis				
Quispamsis	1	50	50	
Rothesay	8	1,020	1,020	
Sussex	7	13,178	13,178	
MADAWASKA COUNTY	31	38,171	29,188	8,983
Clair	4	168	168	
Edmundston	53	5,320	5,320	
Riviere Verte				
St. Basile	1	3,000	3,000	
St. Leonard	3	3,046	3 046	
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY	58	183,585	165,783	17,802
Blackville	1	13,000	3,500	9,500
Boiestown				
Chatham	15	2,144	2,144	
Doaktown	3	975	975	
Douglastown	2	1,520	1,520	
Loggieville				
Millerton	1	219,517	219,517	
Nelson and Chatham Head				
Newcastle	9	996	996	
Rogersville				
TOTALS FORWARD	660	$1,554,104	$1 250,152	$ 303,952

TABLE No. 1—(Continued)

Showing the number of fires in the Province of New Brunswick, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the year 1962

COUNTY	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Uninsured Loss
BROUGHT FORWARD	660	$1,554,104	$1,250,152	$ 303,952
QUEENS COUNTY	23	37,668	24,765	12,903
Cambridge-Narrows				
Chipman	13	15,102	11,902	3,200
Gagetown	2	251	251	
Minto	5	998	998	
RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY	43	97,258	60,504	36,754
Atholville	9	9,743	8,370	1,373
Campbellton	42	42,839	40,561	2,278
Colborne	6	3,941	3,434	507
Dalhousie	40	5,680	5,680	
Eel River Crossing	4	6,427	2,927	3,500
Kedgwick	5	9,828	5,728	4,100
St. Quentin	4	872	872	
SUNBURY COUNTY	43	57,367	41,067	16,300
Fredericton Junction				
Oromocto	13	683	683	
SAINT JOHN COUNTY	41	19,276	16,500	2,776
East Saint John (Par. Simonds)	53	82,268	67,677	14,591
Lancaster	51	8,030	8,030	
Saint John City	284	165,645	161,077	4,568
St. Martins				
VICTORIA COUNTY	36	97,066	78,445	18,621
Andover	9	3,042	3,042	
Grand Falls	42	19,455	18,955	500
Perth	6	13,413	9,313	4,100
Plaster Rock	9	43,331	41,068	2,763
WESTMORLAND COUNTY	28	47,162	36,835	10,327
Dieppe	7	563	163	400
Dorchester	3	3,639	3,558	81
Lewisville	8	10,913	9,833	1,080
Memramcook	5	3,390	3,390	
Moncton	125	217,906	210,976	6,930
Petitcodiac	6	647	647	
Point du Chene	1	286	286	
Port Elgin	2	9,154	6,049	3,105
Sackville	12	158,801	145,250	13,551
Salisbury	3	15,519	9,738	5,781
Shediac	6	15,750	13,004	2,746
St. Anselme				
St. Joseph	1	40	40	
YORK COUNTY	66	136,921	89,643	47,278
Canterbury	4	1,547	1,304	243
Fredericton	176	187,000	163,467	23,533
Harvey Station	4	460	460	
Marysville	24	8,698	8,698	
McAdam	6	10,117	8,117	2,000
Napadogan				
Nashwaaksis	33	23,686	22,781	905
Stanley	1	15	15	
Barker's Point	8	8,171	6,671	1,500
TOTALS	1,972	$3,155,172	$2,602,926	$ 552,246

TABLE No. 2

Analysis of CAUSES OF FIRE for the Year 1962

Class No.	CAUSE	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Uninsured Loss
	ELECTRICAL				
1.	Appliances	54	11,599	11,599	
2.	Exposure to Appliance (Clothing)	28	2,543	2,543	
3.	Batteries and Battery Chargers	2	135,814	135,814	
4.	Improper Entrances (Power Surges, etc.)	1	140	140	
5.	Overloaded Circuits, Wiring, etc.	142	638,070	516,147	121,923
6.	Television and Radio	14	1,367	1,367	
7.	Miscellaneous	18	2,331	2,331	
8.	Lightning (Buildings Rodded)				
9.	Lightning (Buildings not Rodded)	63	20,304	17,304	3,000
	EXPOSURE				
10.	From Adjacent Buildings	23	52,608	43,737	8,871
11.	From Grass Fires, Bonfires, etc.	10	5,047	4,147	900
12.	From Forest Fires	1	2,293	2,293	
13.	Miscellaneous				
	EXPLOSIONS				
14.	Fire Crackers, Sparklers, etc.	4	735	735	
15.	Tar, Pitch, Paint, Varnish	1	50	50	
16.	Dynamite, Gun Powder, etc.				
	HEATING EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATIONS				
17.	Chimneys, Flues, Pipes, etc.	206	200,522	148,125	52,397
18.	Exposure to (Clothing, etc.)	14	4,738	4,657	81
19.	Fire Places	20	1,896	1,896	
20.	Insufficient Insulation				
21.	Natural and Artificial Gas Stoves	10	10,100	7,271	2,829
22.	Oil Burning Equipment	218	713,255	658,826	54,429
23.	Salamanders				
24.	Stoves, Furnaces, etc. (Solid Fuel)	41	91,808	74,016	17,792
25.	Steam and Hot Water Pipes				
26.	Sparks on Roofs	29	37,362	20,238	17,124
27.	Miscellaneous	8	19,154	18,509	645
	INCENDIARISM				
28.	Indictable Offences	5	18,608	16,380	2,228
29.	Mischief (not amounting to arson)	1	2,218	2,218	
	OVERHEATING AND DISPOSAL				
30.	Ashes, Rubbish, etc.	24	33,648	32,750	898
31.	Cooking Utensils	12	1,115	1,115	
32.	Friction	3	3,200	3,200	
33.	Grease Oil, Wax, etc.	78	42,040	39,762	2,278
34.	Hot and Molten Metal				
35.	Spontaneous Ignition	13	45,482	31,690	13,792
	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS				
36.	Blow Torches and Welding Torches	20	96,275	70,081	26,194
37.	Cleaning Purposes	2	1,179	1,179	
38.	Gas Installations and Piping				
39.	Gasoline Motors	2	301	301	
40.	Gases in Storage or in Transit				
41.	Improper Handling and Storage	4	7,680	5,505	2,175
42.	Lamps, Candles, etc.	10	2,559	2,309	250
43.	Lighting fires with	2	426	426	
44.	Paint and Varnish (Overheated)	1	54	54	
45.	Portable Gasoline and Gas Stoves				
46.	Miscellaneous	15	23,879	11,229	12,650
	SMOKING AND MATCHES				
47.	Children Playing with Matches	46	49,837	47,937	1,900
48.	Careless Handling of Matches	15	1,910	1,910	
49.	Smoking in Bed	27	3,316	2,645	671
50.	Other Smokers Carelessness	581	169,350	154,897	14,453
	UNKNOWN				
51.	Intruders	9	12,751	9,532	3,219
52.	Other Unknown	192	687,033	495,486	191,547
53.	MISCELLANEOUS	3	575	575	
	TOTALS	1,972	$3,155,172	$2,602,926	$ 552,246

TABLE No. 3

Classification of PROPERTIES DAMAGED by Fire for the Year 1962

Class No.	CLASS OF PROPERTY	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Uninsured Loss
	ASSEMBLY (Group A)				
50.	Churches (Protected)	1	80	80	
51.	Churches (Unprotected)	7	7,808	5,808	2,000
52.	Churches Roman Catholic (Protected)				
53.	Churches Roman Catholic (Unprotected)	1	652	652	
54.	Clubs and Lodge Rooms	7	19,281	14,781	4,500
55.	Community Halls	1	10,675	10,000	675
56.	Dance Halls				
57.	Rinks and Exhibition Buildings	4	22,295	17,295	5,000
58.	Schools and Colleges (non-resid.)	8	7,853	5,853	2,000
59.	Theatres	1	2,587	2,587	
60.	Miscellaneous	1	4,038	2,038	2,000
	COMMERCIAL (Group C)				
61.	Blacksmith Shops	1	50		50
62.	Cold Storage and Refrigeration Plants				
63.	Henneries and Hatcheries	1	2,000	2,000	
64.	Laundries and Dry Cleaning	6	6,828	6,828	
65.	Machine Shops				
66.	Office and Bank	6	7,884	7,184	700
67.	Printing Establishments				
68.	Public Garages and Service Stations	21	115,467	96,179	19,288
69.	Potato Warehouses	8	30,862	28,862	2,000
70.	Restaurants and Dining Halls	19	64,858	35,489	29,369
71.	Stores (Protected)	26	334,563	316,071	18,492
72.	Store Warehouses (Protected)	12	77,050	70,787	6,263
73.	Stores (Unprotected)	13	113,843	86,527	27,316
74.	Store Warehouses (Unprotected)	2	9,321	3,585	5,736
75.	Miscellaneous	9	14,174	12,304	1,870
	MANUFACTURING (Group C)				
76.	Factories (Protected)	9	88,802	71,380	17,422
77.	Factories (Unprotected)	3	18,005	15,005	3,000
78.	Grist Mills, Flour & Feed Mills				
79.	Paper Mills				
80.	Pulp Wood and Loose Pulp				
81.	Saw Mills	7	388,420	352,358	36,062
82.	Woodworking Plants	3	55,698	55,373	325
83.	Sawn Lumber	4	15,480	15,480	
84.	Seafood Packing Establishments	6	88,673	74,315	14,358
85.	Warehouses	2	43,657	38,359	5,298
86.	Miscellaneous	5	10,280	10,280	
	INSTITUTIONAL (Group B)				
87.	Homes for Children and Old People				
88.	Hospitals and Sanatoria	2	2,443	2,443	
89.	Private Nursing & Convalescent Homes	2	1,101	1,101	
90.	Prisons, Gaols and Asylums	1	1,292	1,292	
91.	Miscellaneous				
	RESIDENTIAL (Group D)				
92.	Apartment and Rooming Houses	125	92,296	86,846	5,450
93.	Dwellings (Protected)	845	358,246	320,217	38,029
94.	Dwellings (Unprotected)	574	760,658	529,092	231,566
95.	Dwellings — Farm	86	112,976	105,976	7,000
96.	Hotels	7	2,175	2,175	
97.	Hunting Lodges and Camps	8	15,248	8,284	6,964
98.	Mobile Homes, Trailers, etc.	7	12,150	12,150	
99.	Motels	5	21,863	21,863	
100.	Residential Colleges, Schools, etc.				
101.	Summer Cottages, Tourist Camps	41	76,031	51,527	24,504
102.	Miscellaneous	2	8,293	5,293	3,000
	ACCESSORY (Group E)				
103.	Barns	48	94,154	75,470	18,684
104.	Detached Buildings and Sheds	8	21,128	10,628	10,500
105.	Private Garages	12	10,562	8,187	2,375
106.	Miscellaneous	2	401	401	
	MECHANICAL (not stored)				
107.	Automotive				
108.	Machinery	2	1,341	1,191	150
109.	Marine	1	1,630	1,330	300
	TOTAL	1,972	$3,155,172	$2,602,926	$ 552,246

TABLE No. 4

SUMMARY OF FIRE LOSSES BY MAJOR CAUSES AND. OCCUPANCIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK DURING 1962

ITEMS	ORIGINATING CAUSES	ASSEMBLY	COM-MERCIAL	GARAGES	MANU-FACTUR-ING	RESI-DENTIAL	MISCEL-LANEOUS	TOTAL 1962	TOTAL 1961
		50 — 60	61 — 75	68	76 — 86	87 — 102	103 — 109		
1-7	Electrical	$	$ 238,408	$ 39,268	$ 139,111	$ 364,760	$ 10,317	$ 791,864	$ 869,031
8-9	Lightning	24	57			17,575	2,648	20,304	476,188
10-13	Forest and Grass Fires		14,365	186	425	37,217	7,755	59,948	194,139
14-16	Explosions		93			692		785	52,476
17	Chimneys, Flues, Pipes, etc.	15,123	3,139		96	182,164		200,522	194,954
18-27	Heating Equip. & Instal.	3,818	198,559	39,618	301,010	290,729	7,283	841,017	341,916
26	Sparks on Roofs		6,954		85	26,523	3,800	37,362	21,350
28-29	Incendiarism		6,263			14,413		20,676	19,268
30	Hot Ashes, Coals, Rubbish	652	16,396		2,008	14,037	555	33,648	7,718
31-34	Hot Grease, Oil, Metal, etc.		18,745		2,423	25,187		46,355	29,848
35	Spontaneous Ignition		19,294			24,613	1,575	45,482	44,986
36-46	Petroleum Products	489	12,844	21,516	72,839	19,011	3,095	129,794	56,421
42	Open Lights, Candles, etc.	130	60			2,369		2,559	36,579
47-50	Smoking and Matches	52,446	26,974	50	55,216	71,459	18,352	224,497	562,015
51-52	Unknown	2,587	99,282	14,829	135,802	373,448	73,836	699,784	738,727
53	Miscellaneous					575		575	21,996
	TOTAL 1962	$ 75,269	$ 661,433	$115,467	$709,015	$1,464,772	$129,216	$3,155,172	
	TOTAL 1961	$226,834	$1,008,258	$ 99,358	$728,395	$1,492,974	$111,793		$3,667,612

TABLE No. 5

SUMMARY OF FIRES IN NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR YEARS 1960, 1961, 1962

Month	1960				1961				1962			
	No. Fires	Property Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. Fires	Property Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. Fires	Property Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January	239	$ 427,258	$ 297,558	$ 129,700	196	$ 633,702	$ 419,715	$ 213,987	162	$ 164,080	$ 143,560	$ 20,520
February	179	506,518	358,760	147,758	214	469,359	384,188	85,171	204	429,919	393,159	36,760
March	230	785,781	574,737	211,044	226	368,938	328,136	40,802	187	404,080	323,443	80,637
April	202	213,817	160,053	53,764	158	207,263	140,279	66,984	188	363,760	320,622	43,138
May	182	306,423	213,881	92,542	143	168,626	96,718	71,908	171	177,248	145,167	32,081
June	168	532,815	440,146	92,669	172	442,681	318,276	124,405	162	243,955	186,230	57,725
July	186	338,238	231,960	106,278	189	560,437	325,687	234,750	159	165,415	135,739	29,676
August	156	185,117	127,631	57,486	147	144,554	135,106	9,448	154	139,063	106,949	32,114
September	149	163,419	124,289	39,130	146	69,132	58,056	11,076	141	277,502	198,460	79,042
October	154	519,136	286,606	232,530	135	98,452	73,754	24,698	140	344,464	300,783	43,681
November	181	543,693	438,066	105,627	189	398,410	330,204	68,206	153	160,968	131,375	29,593
December	178	243,841	209,930	33,911	166	106,058	87,464	18,594	151	284,718	217,439	67,279
	2,204	$4,766,056	$3,463,617	$1,302,439	2,081	$3,667,612	$2,697,583	$ 970,029	1,972	$3,155,172	$2,602,926	$ 552,246

TABLE No. 6

COMPARATIVE LOSSES IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1962

MUNICIPALITY	Estimated Population (1961 Census)	Property Loss 1962	Loss Per Capita 1962	Average Annual Loss Per Capita 1958-62
BATHURST	5,494	$ 62,290	$11.34	$10.77
CAMPBELLTON	9,873	42,839	4.35	7.45
CHATHAM	7,109	2,144	.30	1.59
DALHOUSIE	5,856	5,680	.97	7.38
DIEPPE	4,032	563	.14	.50
EDMUNDSTON	12,791	5,320	.42	1.56
FREDERICTON	19,683	187,000	9.50	7.54
GRAND FALLS	3,983	19,455	4.88	7.14
HARTLAND	1,025	2,789	2.72	8.29
MARYSVILLE	3,233	8,698	2.69	2.35
MILLTOWN	1,892	477	.25	1.91
MONCTON	43,840	217,906	4.97	8.35
NEWCASTLE	5,236	996	.19	7.43
SAINT JOHN	55,153	165,645	3.00	5.96
ST. ANDREWS	1,531	27	.02	.94
LANCASTER	13,848	8,030	.58	3.62
OROMOCTO	12 170	683	.06	.28
ROTHESAY	782	1,020	1.30	7.51
ST. GEORGE	1,133	1,243	1.10	2.66
ST. LEONARD	1,666	3,046	1.83	2.70
ST. STEPHEN	3,380	5,456	1.61	7.78
SACKVILLE	3,038	158,801	52.27	11.07
SHEDIAC	2,159	15,750	7.29	14.28
SHIPPEGAN	1,631	25,823	15.83	.....
SUSSEX	3,457	13,178	3.81	2.28
WOODSTOCK	4,305	72,499	16.84	16.74

COMPARATIVE LOSSES

	Estimated Population	Property Loss 1962	Loss Per Capita 1962	Loss 1961
Six N. B. Cities	155,188	$ 626,740	$ 4.04	$ 901,917
Twenty N. B. Towns	73,112	400,618	5.48	311,354
Rural	356,550	2,127,814	5.97	2,454,341
Provincial Per Capita Loss	584,850	$3,155,172	$ 5.39	$3,667,612

TABLE No. 7

FIRE LOSSES IN NEW BRUNSWICK FOR TEN YEARS, 1953-1962 Inclusive.

Year	No. Fires	Property Loss	Insurance Loss
1953	1,983	2,993,167	1,993,033
1954	2,055	2,683,195	1,915,552
1955	2,250	3,127,983	2,226,173
1956	2,232	3,918,448	2,642,121
1957	1,824	4,448,217	3,432,997
1958	2,196	3,191,935	2,274,595
1959	2,438	3,726,872	2,793,149
1960	2,204	4,766,056	3,463,617
1961	2,081	3,667,612	2,697,583
1962	1,972	3,155,172	2,602,926
	21,235	$35,678,657	$26,041,746

TABLE No. 8

CHIEF FIRES FOR THE YEAR 1962 — $20.000.00 and Over

DATE	OCCUPANCY	LOCATION	Property Loss	Insured Loss	Presumed Cause
Jan. 17/62	Motel	Salisbury Road, near Moncton	$ 21,164	$ 21,164	Faulty Wiring
Jan. 19/62	Warehouse	East Saint John (Par. Simonds)	43,107	37,809	Blow Torch
Feb. 1/62	Service Station	St. Simon, Glo. Co.	33,526	25,826	Explosion in Oil Furnace
Feb. 8/62	Saw Mill	Millerton, North'd Co.	219,517	219,517	Oil Burning Equipment
Feb. 13/62	Wood Working Plant (Wood Craft)	R.R. 1, Rothesay, Kings Co.	41,546	41,221	Undetermined
Feb. 26/62	Mercantile Store and Exposure	Fredericton, N. B.	23,347	18,406	Oil Burning Equipment
Mar. 2/62	Public Garage and Service Station	Plaster Rock, Vic. Co.	30,000	30,000	Electrical
Mar. 6/62	Saw Mill	Morrison Cove, North'd Co.	95,502	83,000	Electrical
Mar. 25/62	Mercantile Store	Richibucto, Kent Co.	20,307	17,844	Unknown
Apri. 16/62	Supermarket and Exposures	Sackville, N. B.	153,701	140,150	Overheated Electric Motor on Oil Furnace
Apri. 16/62	Saw Mill	Pinder, York Co.	30,360	13,800	Unknown
June 6/62	Dwelling	Inkerman, Glo. Co.	21,938	9,000	Spontaneous Ignition
July 26/62	Exhibition Building	Bathurst, Glo. Co.	22,328	17,328	Cigarette
Aug. 15/62	Restaurant	Petit Rocher, Glo. Co.	40,591	15,000	Faulty Wiring
Aug. 22/62	Seafood Packing Establishment	Richibucto Village, Kent Co.	48,002	48,002	Oil Burning Equipment
Aug. 25/62	Mercantile Store	Moncton, N. B.	136,559	136,559	Battery Charger Shorted
Sept. 1/62	Private Dwelling	Bass River, Kent Co.	25,000	10,000	Undetermined
Oct. 16/62	Nail and Staple Mfg. and Warehouse	Near Grand Falls, Vic. Co.	29,762	25,792	Electrical
Dec. 4/62	Store, Dwelling & Exposure	Ste. Anne, Kent Co.	27,566	15,618	Unknown
Dec. 21/62	Storage Warehouse	Fredericton, N. B.	25,397	25,397	Electrical
Dec. 28/62	Mfg. Steel Fabricating Plant	Fredericton, N. B.	28,452	15,000	Welding Torch
Dec. 29/62	Farm Risk	Jacksonville, Car. Co.	26,789	26,789	Overheated Stove
Dec. 30/62	Dwelling	Woodstock, Car. Co.	46,007	37,647	Faulty operation of Oil Furnace
			$1,190,468	$1,030,869	

NOTE:—These 23 large fires $20,000.00 and over accounted for $1,964,704 of our total Provincial loss of $3,155,172.

TABLE No. 9

Number of Petty Losses, Cigarette Scorches, etc., occasioning damage to Furniture, Clothing and Personal Effects of $25.00 or less.

Number Fires	Property Loss	Insurance Loss
316	$5,762.00	$5,762.00

NOTE:—

See reference to this Table in the remarks portion of the opening pages of this Report under heading Table No. 9.

TABLE No. 10

STATEMENT OF FATALITIES, 1962

ORIGINATING CAUSE	Men	Women	Children	Total
Sawdust Insulation ignited by Furnace		1		1
Faulty Chimney (Inadequate Exit Facilities)			5	5
Careless Smoking	1	1	3	5
Faulty Electrical Wiring			2	2
Flooded Oil Burning Kitchen Range	1	1		2
Smoking in Bed	1			1
Children Playing with Matches			1	1
Using Kerosene Oil to Bolster Wood Fire in Kitchen Range		1	5	6
	3	4	16	23

STATEMENT OF INJURED, 1962

ORIGINATING CAUSE	Men	Women	Children	Total
Naphtha Gas Fumes ignited by Oil Space Heater	1			1
Rubbish Fire ignited Gasoline Fumes from Parked Automobile	1			1
Careless Smoking	2	1	4	7
Careless Handling of Gasoline	1		3	4
Gasoline Fumes exploded when Match lit by boy			1	1
Accident Occurred out doors at Town Dump—Caused by Gasoline igniting while dumping Garbage	1			1
Spark from Chimney ignited Roof		2	1	3
Smoking in Bed	1			1
Careless Handling of Stove Oil			1	1
Gasoline used to light fire in Wood-burning Stove		1		1
Gasoline Fumes in Grease Pit ignited by spark from broken Electric Light Bulb	1			1
Faulty Electric Wiring	1		3	4
Not Definitely Determined (1 Fire)	1	1	12	14
	10	5	25	40

TABLE No. 11

Report of Inspection Made By Fire Marshal's Staff, 1962

COUNTY	Inspections	Re-Inspections	Conditions Remedied	Investigations	F. M. Orders Served	Organization Meetings and Lectures
ALBERT	22	10	10	7	—	—
CHARLOTTE	24	18	12	12	—	—
CARLETON	27	14	16	10	—	—
GLOUCESTER	44	27	25	20	3	1
KENT	24	24	16	5	—	1
KINGS	19	19	15	6	2	3
MADAWASKA	187	112	90	14	—	8
NORTHUMBERLAND	40	24	20	10	1	1
QUEENS	14	8	10	8	—	1
RESTIGOUCHE	44	32	25	20	1	2
SUNBURY	10	8	10	5	—	—
SAINT JOHN	61	52	45	22	2	—
VICTORIA	70	44	55	14	—	4
WESTMORLAND	122	88	90	35	2	3
YORK	104	73	73	22	10	1
	812	553	512	210	21	25

PROSECUTIONS ENTERED DURING YEAR
CRIMINAL CODE

Charged	4
Convicted	2
Dismissed	1
Pending	1

FIRE PREVENTION ACT

Charged	Nil
Convicted	Nil

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FIRE PREVENTION EDUCATION ACTIVITIES and LIGHTNING ROD ACT ENFORCEMENT

Hospitals Inspected		40
Plans of Buildings examined		104
Schools Inspected		130
Theatres Inspected		10
Dance Halls Inspected		8
Nursing and Homes for Aged Inspected		60
Boarding Homes for Children		180
Hotels Inspected		15
Churches Inspected		3
Licensed Liquor Premises Inspected (includes re-inspections)		245
Fire Prevention Lectures — Schools and Public		64
Number of Film Showings		300
(Classification of Film Showings — Schools —	40	
Hospitals —	30	
Other —	270	
	300	
Number of persons in attendance at Lectures, etc.		14,000
Literature Distributed		100,000
Civil Defence Lectures and Meetings		4
Lightning Rod Inspections (1961-62 installations)		200
Miscellaneous Inquiries and Requests		1,000
Lightning Rod Licenses Issued		9
Fire Extinguisher Salesman Licenses Issued		38
Overdue Hotel License Fees collected		20
Coroners Inquests involving Fire Deaths		2

FIRE PROTECTION INCREASES

Rural Districts Organized	2
New Fire Departments Organized	4
New Pumpers placed in action	2
New Alarm Systems Installed (Public and Private)	16